





## Vietnam: Ky plea to Nixon

VIETNAM'S Vice-President, Nguyen Cao Ky, has sent his chief adviser, Dang Due Khoi, to Washington to get President Nixon to stop the Vietnamese presidential election from being held on October 3, according to informed sources in Saigon.

Khoi's trip to Washington was being kept secret because it was feared that Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu, might try to stop it.

Officially Thieu and Ky are presidential "candidates"—but Ky says he will not campaign. Derek Wilson writes: The situation is baffling the Americans. If Thieu "wins" the election in October, supporting a virtual dictator would be admitting failure to graft democracy on to Vietnamese feudalism and imply the emptiness of a course for which 45,000 Americans have died.

Thieu has called for more war to end the war and Ky says he will "side with the people" if Thieu seizes power in October. So far the all-powerful South Vietnamese Army has support Thieu, fearing that a change in the status quo would mean catastrophe. But some generals and colonels are unhappy with their situation—and hundreds of unwarlike officers are appalled at Thieu's war cry.

**Gospel stamps**  
A series of four air mail stamps depicting the gospel writers will be issued by the Vatican City next month. It was announced yesterday.—UPI.

## Belfast explosion: mystery of the 90-second warning

DOUBTS are growing in Belfast about the police statement that the bombers of the Northern Ireland Electricity Board headquarters gave only 90 seconds warning of the blast. One young man was killed and 35 others—mainly girls and women—were injured when the bomb exploded last Wednesday.

It now appears that a telephone operator at the offices received a warning more than six minutes before the bomb exploded in a locker near the stairs.

Whatever the length of the warning, however, there was not enough time to avoid casualties for the Provisional IRA, who admitted responsibility, fatally miscalculated the time required to evacuate the building.

The Headquarters of the Northern Ireland Electricity Board at Malone Road, Belfast, was always a potential IRA target. It is the civilian equivalent of Springfield Road Barracks, Belfast, where Sergeant Michael Willets of the Parachute Regiment died in May—a secure place where a spectacularly successful bomb operation could demonstrate IRA invincibility.

But this was a civilian target and—unlike the Springfield Road attack, where no warning was given—it was desirable to avoid casualties at a time when public opinion was divided over the wisdom of internment.

It is almost certain that in preparing this attack the bombers followed the Springfield Road precedent of studying the layout of the building and learning as much as possible beforehand about its security and emergency procedures. The target, known throughout Northern Ireland as the EBN Building, is fortunate in having as safety officer Mr J. McLean, one of the most assiduous men in the business, who previously worked at a nuclear power station.

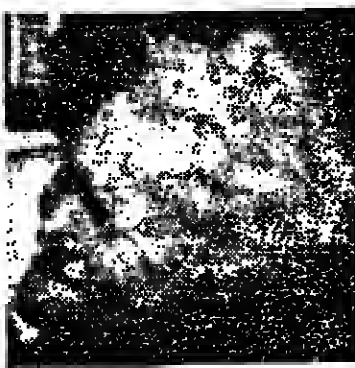
The evacuation and first aid procedure which he worked out had been rehearsed more than once. There are normally 600 people working in the building, and in rehearsal the time taken to evacuate them to muster points outside for a roll call averaged between 3 and 3½ minutes.

According to the telephone switchboard operator who received the warning, a caller said: "Listen very carefully. This is very important. There has been a bomb planted in the building and you have five minutes to evacuate." On Friday morning, at a private inquiry into the tragedy, Mr McLean and his seniors were able to establish that the alarm did not start ringing immediately the call was received. The alarm system is a standard combination of automatic response to heat, smoke and fumes and the manually operated

push button in a glass case. Because this was a bomb threat there was no question of the automatic system taking over.

The girl on the switchboard told a more senior woman colleague, who relayed the threat to the switchboard supervisor, a man. He in turn telephoned the most senior official in the building, the Administration Manager, Mr J. McA. Irons. Mr Irons telephoned Mr McLean's extension on the floor below. Mr McLean's assistant answered and immediately told McLean. Both men conferred briefly about the possibility of a hoax and decided to check personally with Irons that he and not a hoaxer had telephoned them. They left their office and met Irons on the stairs, accompanied by the male switchboard supervisor.

One of these two confirmed: "It's definitely a bomb. We had the warning two or three minutes ago." Mr McLean estimates that by the time the alarm was given between 6 and 6½ minutes had elapsed since the telephone warning was received. Another 3 to 3½ minutes were required to clear the building. One or two minutes after the alarm, as hundreds of girls poured on to the emergency stairway and the switchboard operators made emergency calls to police, fire and medical authorities, the bomb,



After the blast: injured woman

placed in a locker near the stairs, exploded.

An army disposal team which arrived soon afterwards discovered a second bomb about 12 feet away whose alarm clock had been put out of action by the first bomb.

However, one important anomaly remains unresolved. The RUC version rests on the log of telephone messages at the EBN and at its own headquarters. An RUC spokesman said yesterday: "There was only one call, received 90 seconds prior to the explosion. The records show it was a woman." Mr McLean believes that the voice was that of "a breathless woman." But the girl who took the call told me: "I answered it immediately. Contrary to what has been published it was a gentleman who spoke."

Could there, then, have been more than one telephone call that morning? Certainly there are Belfast sources in a position to know who suggest privately that this is so. Indeed, the same sources add that the warning given was more, much more, than even 6 minutes, let alone 90 seconds. This unofficial version would solve some of the contradictions now emerging. But it was not confirmed yesterday by any of the authorities in Ulster.

Tony Geraghty

## The good citizen Grimley

AT 35 Michael Grimley, of the cathedral town of Armagh, is any one's idea of a good citizen. He works hard (fitter's mate at a local factory), goes to church every Sunday (Catholic), drinks in moderation and likes nothing more than going camping with his wife Mary and their seven children. He has a barrel chest, an iron grip and, even in Armagh, is a good natured.

Last year, Grimley joined the new Ulster Defence Regiment, the para-military force in principle made up of Protestants and Catholics which was supposed to take the place of the all-Protestant B Specials. His wife supported his decision: "If some of you Catholic men don't join up, the UDR will be just like the B-men all over again."

But it appears, some of Grimley's Catholic neighbours at the D'Alton Park Housing Estate didn't like the idea of a Catholic joining anything which might be used to uphold the Northern Ireland regime. Someone aerosoled his new Cortina with distinctly unfriendly messages: "Traitor" and "Pig Get Out."

Grimley discussed these threats with a Protestant workmate. "Why not move out of Armagh into the country until this dies down?" the friend suggested. "You can borrow my cottage on Deadman's Hill in Cladybeg" (which is 10 miles from Armagh).

Two weeks ago Grimley moved into the cottage with his wife and five of his children, and his brother-in-law to help him get the cottage straightened out. In a Protestant house in a Protestant farming area he felt, for the moment, safe.

One night last week the Grimleys had just gone to bed, after watching the Belfast news on their new portable TV set, when they were awakened by a crash of glass, flames and smoke. Someone had smashed the windows and tossed in three petrol bombs, and the only staircase to the upper storey was blazing fiercely.

Grimley's brother-in-law kicked out a bedroom window (he has 38 stitches in his leg), jumped out and caught Grimley's wife and four of his children as he banded them out. But Grimley could not find his son Malachi, aged six, and had his legs badly burnt as he searched the blazing upper storey for him. Finally he found him, unconscious, under his parents' bed.

"The wee lad was trying to hide from the flames," he explained. Grimley's brother-in-law was lucky to find a passing motorist to get an ambulance to the phones don't work in the Armagh district since someone (presumably the IRA) blew up the telephone exchange last weekend.

The word has gone round that Grimley's assailants were Protestants, objecting both to Catholics joining the UDR and to Catholics living in a Protestant house. The Armagh Provisional IRA have threatened revenge.

The whole Grimley family are now in Armagh hospital, and the UDR has one Catholic soldier fewer. "I suppose, in a way, we are lucky," said Michael Grimley in Ward Six yesterday. "We are all alive and we have our tent to go to when we get out of here."

Murray Sayle

## The essential Minister Bleakley

MINISTERS in London are examining ways of amending Northern Ireland's constitution to make it easier for Ulster's Premier, Mr Brian Faulkner, to broaden the political base of his Cabinet. The immediate need is to enable Mr David Bleakley, the Labour man brought in as Minister of Community Relations but without a seat in Stormont, to continue in office after his legal six-month "term" expires in October.

One idea rapidly gaining ground in official circles in Whitehall and Stormont is a small amendment to the Government of Ireland Act giving the Governor of Northern Ireland powers to appoint—to the advice of the Stormont Premier—up to 10 additional members of the Senate. This is the "life peers principle"—with one difference—these Senators would sit for the life of one Parliament only.

But if Westminster is to act on this idea in time to cover the Bleakley case it will have to be recalled before October 2, his present deadline in office. Under the Act as it stands an Ulster Minister can remain in office only six months without a Parliamentary seat—and local Unionists have successfully blocked all efforts to find him one.

Mr Reginald Maundling, the Home Secretary, is known to be extremely worried about the impact his departure would have on minority groups in Ulster. The timing of his constitutional deadline is also dangerous in terms of UK politics, since it falls on the eve of the Labour Party's annual conference.

Unionist Cabinet members too are anxious to keep Mr Bleakley, the Oxford-educated former shipyard worker and active trade unionist. They complain privately that he "lectures us a bit" but they have a high regard for his ability as a Minister, not least for the way he has gone into both hardline Protestant and Catholic areas of Belfast in recent months—something none of them have attempted—and been welcomed in both.

Mr Faulkner's courageous experiment in giving office to Mr Bleakley is now resulting in anguish behind the closed doors of the Ulster Unionist Party. One idea is that he could go on October 2 and then be reappointed within a couple of days, but the Ulster Parliamentary Party is adamant that the Act should not be "bent" in this way.

Yesterday Mr Bleakley gave me his own view of the situation: "If we now go back to an all-Unionist Government it will be a return to the monolithic stability of the graveyard. But if the Unionists want me to stay on they've given me no indication. All I am aware of is the remorseless ticking away of the constitutional clock."

Meanwhile, a meeting of leaders of the Ulster, Irish and UK Labour Parties with Shadow Home Secretary Mr James Callaghan is planned at Transport House on Wednesday.

Stephen Fay writes from New York: Mr Gerry Fitt, Republican MP for Belfast West at Westminster and also a member of Stormont, told the UN's Secretary General, U Thant, here last week that unless moves towards a political solution in Ulster are made by the British Government during the next three months violence by the IRA will be uncontrollable.

Muriel Bowen

## IN BRIEF

### 1066 and all that custard p

THE FIELD of the Battle of 1066 cannot have known uproar since William and his Saxons back in 1066 Michael Moynihan. Oo loved areas where the believed to have been near Battle, Sussex, the of 1971 frolicked yesterday start of a three-day fest

There were funfair rounds and stalls selling roasted ox. There were military touches, such as archery display, a joust, and the catapult giant custard pie from a siege engine. King Harold have preferred that to a

The festival may be start. "We are now at turn this most famous fields into a major tourist," said Mr Simon H one of the three trustees estate that owns the field. Looking the battlement medieval banquets are attractions being consid will all be done with a my eye to history."

## Radio join VD fight

A LOCAL radio station is a hospital's venereal clinic to track down patients fail to report for their treatment. The station Birmingham, broadcasts number, age, sex and na of the defaulters—peo cannot be tracked down because they ga names and addresses.

Radio Birmingham is ing this service at the of the city's venereology tant. Already a few have been persuaded to for treatment. Nobody i plain: about the broadca public: about VD in Doctors find, for exam some patients imagine t shot of penicillin will cu when in fact many week ment are needed.

**Arrested cre story 'False'**  
The story of the Brit Salvager being boarded in and its crewmen arrested pletely false, Mr Richard a British diplomat, said day.

He went to the Guinea to investigate reports a ship had been boarded at and 11 of its crew marci at gunpoint. Mr Sands is secretary of the Emba Dakar.

**Six support**  
Ninety-five per cent of industry was in favour of the Common Market, the Trade Minister. Mr Noble, said in Sydney ye: "We must face competitio I don't think there will great losses to worry ab said.—Reuter.

## An eye for detail. That's what you need in the police.

Attending to all the details, knowing that missing one point, however small, could mean the difference between a solved and an unsolved crime. Checking the facts, then checking them again. It takes a special kind of person to get so involved in pursuing a job to its conclusion.

The problems the police face vary greatly, from keeping one step ahead of the increasingly sophisticated methods of modern crime, to the unenviable task of dealing with the ever-growing difficulties of traffic congestion. But the same meticulous

attention to the little things is a vital factor in finding the right answer, whatever the problem.

And all the time the policeman has to hold the balance between the needs of the community and the rights of the individual. Ask him how he copes with it all and, ten to one, he'll just say that the satisfaction of the job makes up for the knocks.

Being a policeman will test any man. The job takes tact, intelligence, patience, and guts. It's a good job for all of us that our police have got what it takes.

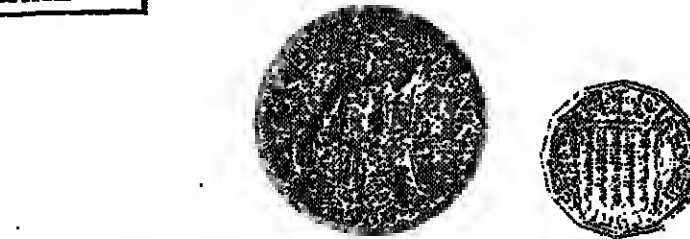
### Making a career in the police.

If you would like to know more about a policeman's life and career prospects, or think it would interest anyone you know, write to: Police Careers Officer, Home Office (D), LONDON, S.W.1, for further information. For those under 19 there are opportunities to join as a cadet.

## Britain's Police—doing a great job.



## DECIMAL CURRENCY BOARD



## After August 31st old pennies and 3d bits cannot be used as money

Decimalisation has gone so smoothly that the "changeover period" (during which old and new money may both be used) will now end on August 31st, 1971.

From September 1st, therefore, our money will be fully decimal. This means that:

- All cash transactions will be in decimal money.
- Old pennies and threepenny bits should be used up before the end of August. Look them out and use them in amounts of 60 (24p). Or pay them into a bank or savings account. Banks will accept them in amounts of 1/- (5p).
- Shillings and two shilling pieces will continue as 5p and 10p coins.
- Sixpences will continue as 2½p coins until at least February 1973.

Before ending their work, the Decimal Currency Board wish to thank the public and the business community for their co-operation and understanding, which led to such a smooth changeover.

Use up your old pennies and 3d bits before September 1st

مركز الاموال



## Gay ble thabol in starpark

rek Humphry

100 people many of  
sexuals and lesbians,  
ough Central London  
protest against the  
sexual Quences Act  
makes it illegal for  
under 21 to have  
relationships. They  
ers demanding: "We  
ent to love."  
First time that the  
ion Front had come  
in such large num-  
w attention to its  
orted the march,  
orderly if exuber-  
staring shoppers and  
drum hand beating  
ng rhythm led the  
of Hyde Park and  
1 Street. Men in drag  
sities were among  
distributed leaflets to  
the march the gay  
ed games at Hyde  
—oranges and lom-  
the middle and freeze  
ed the hokey-cokey on

Liberation Front sup-  
ported: "We have to  
or no one listens  
Usually we act like  
ore private places,  
don't care who sees

a sample of our 'Gay-  
we hold in parks in  
first people come and  
ause us, but then we  
with them and talk  
begin to understand  
the best of friends."  
Square, the tradi-  
of dissent, had been  
the Department of  
nt for the speeches  
Sexual Offences Act.  
ers were all anonymous.  
was no bother looking  
said a Gay Libera-  
man. "In fact in the  
ears we have achieved  
recognition. To put it  
re are 'Out'."

## ett Cerf at 73

Cerf, the American  
publisher and televi-  
sionist, has died at his  
home in Kisco, New York.

was chairman of the  
ouse publishing firm,  
founded in 1927. He  
a long series of joke-  
was famed as a raconteur,  
became a household  
the US as a panellist  
merican What's My  
programme

## e chief sued

er Nottingham estate  
ear-old John Bucknall,  
Nottinghamshire's chief  
Mr Rex Fletcher, for  
alleged defamation of  
Mr Bucknall alleges  
out writ that the police  
wrong finger prints in  
nd that the error cost  
business and affected his

knall is also alleging  
of character against  
Nottinghamshire's chief  
a firm of estate agents  
opens on October 5.

## migrants

me Office is moving its  
migration and Nation-  
ment— which deals  
00 callers a year—from  
orn, London, to Croy-  
year.



## Balzac comes to Hemel Hempstead

Rising from a twentieth-century urban landscape of semis, family grocers and London buses—a nineteenth-century literary giant, Honoré de Balzac. Kodak Limited bought one of the 12 casts of Rodin's 10ft-high sculpture to erect it last week in front of their Hemel Hempstead headquarters in Herts.

## The backward plane of the future

By Alex Finer

"WELL, it works," said David Lockspeiser after flying one of the oddest planes ever planned for commercial production. It was the maiden flight of a machine which Lockspeiser, ex-fighter pilot and test pilot, has spent 14 years of his spare time designing and building.

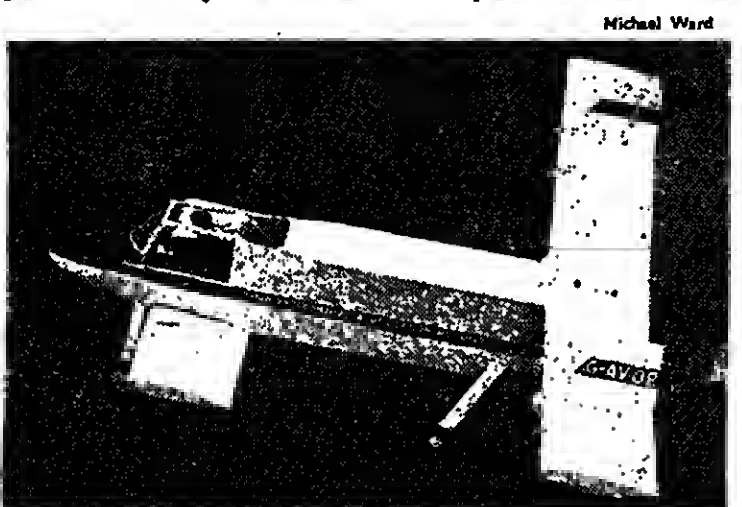
The prototype plane—known only as LDA 1—has a back-to-front look with its propeller and main wing span at the rear. It took under 100 yards to get airborne at Wisley Aerodrome, Surrey, last week. After half-an-hour of tests at 2,000 feet, Lockspeiser flew past triumphantly ten feet from the ground.

Since the Wright brothers first took to the air in a plane of similar tandem wing configuration, none has ever reached production status. Lockspeiser, 44, says of his machine: "Whatever a Land-Rover does on the ground, this will do in the air. Most under-developed countries need a cheap plane, easy to build with interchangeable parts, that is genuinely multi-purpose."

The prototype, built for under £3,000 with a radio from an old

Hawker Hurricane and an engine donated by the Lebanese air force, is designed for use with wheels, floats or skis and carries a removable freight carrying pack in its belly that would

reduce turn-around time and be particularly useful in relief operations for instance. The prototype is a 70 per cent scale model of the planned production plane which should cost



LDA 1 in the air: not since the Wright brothers...

less than £10,000 at 1971 prices. It is aimed firmly at the export market. Possible uses include carrying vehicles, dropping frogmen, airlifting emergency food supplies and extinguishing burning oil wells as well as more conventional crop-spraying and passenger service.

Lockspeiser said the plane handled very well on its maiden flight and—because of the propeller position—gave the pilot a better view than a conventional aircraft and was quieter. Now all he needs is a benevolent merchant bank or millionaire to get the production model off the ground.

The plane's design means that the entire fuselage is simply a container with a bottom half which can quickly be removed without getting caught up with wing struts. The aircraft can be changed from crop-sprayer to passenger plane in minutes by switching "containers."

The position of the main wing means the plane can fly at low speeds (essential in, for instance, crop-spraying) and the rear engine is less likely to suck in birds and insects.

## General's bogey-hunt splits East Africans

By Ralph Hawkins, Nairobi

WHEN THE DUST finally settles on last week's clashes across the Uganda-Tanzania border, the heaviest casualty will be the East African Community.

The fighting can probably be described, in conservative terms, as a skirmish of less than average African size. Indeed, Uganda can still point to other stretches of her frontier where hundreds die every year in tribal border clashes.

Official reports put the casualty figure at Mutukula at about six

dead, not apparently a serious matter, except that the exchange—and the resultant resumption of the war of words—have together left another ugly tear in the slender fabric of the East African Community and its 30 million population.

President Idi Amin of Uganda has become almost hysterical, it seems, in his search for a Chinese bogeyman on his southern border. He quickly claimed that one of last week's dead was a

Chinese Colonel, whose body was shown to Pressmen when it was returned to Kampala, Uganda's capital.

Many who saw the body are inclined to believe the explanation of Julius Nyerere, the Tanzanian President, that the dead man was Hans Poppe, a senior Assistant Commissioner of Police stationed in the border area. Poppe was half German and half Tanzanian, and had been reported missing since last Tues-

day, two days before the body appeared in Kampala.

Since General Amin came to power last January President Nyerere has steadfastly refused to recognise the Ugandans' authority, and has declared that he will never sit with the General around a conference table.

The East African Community leaders—including President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya—normally meet two or three times a year, so it is difficult to see how any policy decisions can be taken in light of Tanzania's stand.

## Just how porny can you get?

REACTIONS to Lord Longford's remarkable recent anti-pornography trip to Denmark can—after a swift canvass of responsible public opinion—best be described as "mixed." Mixed and strong.

There is one member of the Longford Commission who will shortly abandon the whole investigation "because Frank Longford has made such an ass of himself." This member is not at present willing to divulge his (or her) name. "But you may print my opinion that no one's going to be able to deal with the terrible problem of pornography seriously again until these ludicrous incidents have been forgotten."

On the other hand, there is the uniformed courier for the American Express company whose reaction was "very friendly." Lord Longford tells me, despite a most unnerving pornographic experience.

This courier was approached last Thursday night in London Airport Customs hall by a tall, distinguished man with large tufts of hair beside each ear. The man, in a manner described as "hurried and furtive" by two Commission members, thrust several extremely dirty Danish magazines beneath the courier's nose.

He then (according to the same witnesses) said: "I want you to examine these magazines. Carefully. You may have heard of me. I am the Earl of Longford. I was a Minister in the last government. I have just returned from Copenhagen."

At this point Lord Longford realised he was not addressing a Customs officer.

HIS Lordship, as every British newspaper reader and television viewer must by now be vividly aware, visited Copenhagen last week, with several companions. His object was to discover what happens in a country where all sexual censorship has been done away with. He spent two days there, had many fruitful discussions with Danish officials, and two unnerving nightclub encounters with naked men and women.

Reactions by members of the Longford Commission left behind in England have also been strong. Mr Cecil King, for instance, was guardedly critical. "What Lord Longford has done," he said, "is to give the seamy side of Danish life the greatest publicity it has enjoyed for years."

Mr King also has reservations about the work of the Anti-Pornography Commission as a whole: "When I joined, I thought we were to be a friendly group of shining crusaders. Now I find that some of the members of the Longford Commission actually seem to be in favour of pornography. This, to say the least of it, is a disappointment."

Mr David Kossoff, another founder-member, has actually already resigned. His point-of-view contrasts with Cecil King's. He doesn't think people should try to decide what others should, or should not see. He doesn't like committees. And on the Copenhagen jaunt he allowed himself a series of aphorisms: "Pornography is in the eye of the beholder," he said. "People get the pornography, like they get the government, they deserve."

Furthermore, I suggest there should be this new verb: to 'copenhagen'. It means to bring guilty secrets out from the shadows—and make them boring."

From Devon, Mr David Holbrook, the literary critic, voiced a favourable reaction. "Although Lord Longford has refused to publish a book of mine, I still



think he's an excellent fellow. It was right to go and see the pornography in Denmark, and to advertise it by a shocked reaction. "To my mind that kind of stuff is madness, total madness. We've got to realise that, even if it means we display a mad reaction to it. I mean—it's necessary for us to stop being urbane and calm about pornography. We've got to vomit at it—then we can begin improving the situation."

Some of the fiercest reactions after the trip concerned my colleagues of the Press. Lord Longford himself is wryly amused at the fickle behaviour of newspaper reporters. When he originally announced his Commission it was widely condemned as a bunch of elderly and reactionary cronies. Consequently he was searched for some young, and unreactionary, companions for his Danish trip. As good public relations he thrust them towards reporters, and told them to talk freely. The consequence was that most newspapers talked of rows, splits, and resignations. "That," said Lord Longford wearily, "is the way of the world."

"The kind of giggly, irresponsible coverage the British Press gave the trip is symptomatic of our puerile attitude to pornography," said Mr Gyles Brandreth, another Copenhagen investigator. "The Danish Press was very mature about it all. They just printed our photographs."

Even Mr Brandreth, however, was a bit giggly about various incidents. For instance, the reaction of the News of the World photographer whose glasses were stolen by a naked lady during her nightclub act. For a few seconds they were brandished in a very daring Danish manner; then returned to him. He made an excuse, and left them off.

And what about Mr Peregrine Worsthorpe of the Sunday Telegraph? Mr Worsthorpe was also in that nightclub, present both as a porn prober and as a reporter. For some arcane reason, he was the only male in the entire party never to be propositioned, manhandled, vibrated, abused, whipped, or even approached.

Was this a compliment to his unbending mind? Or an insult? We shall not discover until the Commission publishes its findings.

It was the more serious talks with Danish experts and officials, however, that the Longford party remember best. These talks are what inspire the more intractable disagreements. The younger

members tended broadly to believe the experts who told them things were working well in Denmark. Lord Longford on the other hand, tended to believe those who said they weren't.

The key figure here is the Copenhagen psychologist Beril Kutschinsky. Kutschinsky believes that sex crimes in Denmark have dramatically declined in the past few years, and says that the freely available pornography is probably a major reason why this has happened.

"I found Kutschinsky's theory convincing," says Brandreth. "Admittedly the Copenhagen police chief cast some doubt on the sex crime statistics—are there fewer, or merely fewer reported?—but it is a formidable argument for liberalising the censorship laws nonetheless."

Of course the liberalisers jumped on Kutschinsky's findings. "Admittedly," says Longford, "But really, they don't offer them any comfort. For one thing the sex crimes started declining before the censorship was lifted. For another, the statistics aren't reliable."

What would happen if Gyles Brandreth and other Commission members stuck to their interpretation, and the Earl to his? Well, we'll have to have a Minority and a Majority report, says Longford. "But really, you mustn't give too much credence to young people who spend a couple of days in Copenhagen without previous study. I've been immersed in this business for months."

To this, other younger Commission members who asked not to be identified (the thing about this investigation of total frankness is that all the investigators appear to be obsessively secretive) responded that, though young, they felt themselves far less innocent about sexual matters than Lord Longford.

"He says he's had eight children and seems to think that makes him an expert," said one younger. "But do you know that only about a month ago one of his assistants had to explain to him what oral sex was? He'd never heard of it."

Meanwhile, the only totally delighted reaction seemed to come from the professionals. "Longford? The patron saint of pornography? We haven't had such a boost since Oz," said the proprietor of the Book Exchange Mart, Brewer Street, Soho.

"A lovely man," said Pat of Spicerama. "But why did he boost that foreign muck? We have it just as good, and British, right here."

"You can say we're considering mounting this new act entitled 'Longford—with whips,'" said Mike, stage manager of the Carnival Theatre Club, Old Compton Street, "provided you make it clear it is in a humorous context."

"Longford's quite right!" said George, just opposite. "Disgusting those live shows. Books are far better."

"I deny it absolutely," said Bryan, of Exotic Models. "Lord Longford and I are just good friends."

Nicholas Tomalin

## 'Bandits' may dodge tax

THE INVENTION of a new kind of one-armed bandit which pays out only to customers with skill—and which therefore should evade the Government's heavy licence fees on such machines in clubs and pubs—has been claimed by a man in Wolverhampton.

Mr Victor Kendrick, aged 56,

believes his invention, the "skilled bandit", will provide him with the biggest jackpot ever. In his opinion his new electronic fruit machine is not a gaming machine under the Betting and Gaming Act, because it pays out only to operators with sharp reflexes and is thus a game of skill rather than chance.

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ADDRESS

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A1/ST3



10

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## Americans use clinch in opium war

Antony Terry  
Paris

ART of the international network — a dozen laboratories manufacturing in the Marseilles area — have been escaping police according to American officials, because wealthy drug operators shielded by men in France.

Americans' suspicions have brought out into the open leader of their anti-drug troops. Mr. John Cusack, the European Narcotics used at the US Embassy in an interview in a newspaper he says of four "big shots" control the Mafia-linked work have "large bank and lots of influence—hat they are completely secure."

Jack has a right to in the failure of French efforts because the two countries are together in the heroin an agreement signed by the US General and the French Minister. Raymond But Mr Cusack's com- veyed the French.

"The American police seek an excuse for impotence by accusing police. Nobody is pro- blematic or anywhere."

Mr Cusack was not down. He said the ade heroin is now 50m a year in America, three or four top men depositing millions of year in Swiss banks, men have their links classes of society in they have their contacts politicians."

an officials believe that attacks, backed by big have given immunity to n laboratories, hidden illas behind high walls, vort raw opium from heroin for the huge rket.

Jack says: "Our informa- that half these estab- continue to work flat during daytime. They for 10 days in every since the chemists need recuperation. Marseilles to the entire Mafia illt on drugs. Unfortun- ing the past five years sic laboratory has been en by the French auth- ut I am here to stop with everybody's help expected to attack the drug-traffickers' pro- at the Interpol confer- Ottawa next week."



## The young limbs and the old bones that meet in fair Corinium

ALAS, POOR MARCUS, I knew him not at all: Vivian Mace, a 16-year-old schoolgirl, meets a 1,600-year-old skeleton last week, one of 100 which have been uncovered recently on an archaeological dig at Cirencester in Gloucestershire. Excavators, mainly students, are working with uncusomary

speed on the site because part of the new Cirencester by-pass is scheduled to run through it next year. This means that a fourth century mosaic with a rabbit in the centre medallion—the only one of its kind in Britain—must be lifted next spring at a cost of several thousand pounds. A

public appeal is being arranged. A home will have to be found for the pavement because the museum at Cirencester, once Corinium, the second Roman city in Britain after London in the fourth century, is already overflowing with Roman remains. Scott Anderson, 22-year-old chief aide on the

site, said yesterday that the stone bases of at least 21 rooms of a mansion owned by a "very wealthy Romano British nobleman" have now been uncovered. But much may be lost because of water underground.

Picture: Stanley Devon

## Hormones may cure prostate sufferers

By a Medical Correspondent

SOME of the thousands of older men who suffer urinary difficulties because of enlargement of the prostate gland may in future be cured without an operation. A highly respected medical team at McGill University in Canada has found that a new hormone called medrogestone shrinks the enlarged gland within six weeks and reduces difficulty in passing urine and other discomfort suffered by patients.

The prostate gland surrounds the lower part of the bladder. In young and middle-aged men it is only the size of a chestnut but in later life it may swell to the size of an orange and block the flow of urine. Prostate enlargement affects about a third of men in their sixties and almost all men over 70. One in 10 sufferers need an operation and, although the risks of operation are now low, patients with heart or liver disease, for instance, may be unfit for surgery.

Since prostate enlargement is thought to result from faulty hormone balance in later life, research has concentrated mainly on trying hormone treatment. Until now the results have been disappointing. The Canadian research, reported in the current issue of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, was strictly controlled. All the 24 patients treated were poor risks for surgery. They were treated for six weeks in turn with either the hormone or a dummy tablet. Neither the doctors nor patients knew who was receiving the active substance. The results were also assessed "blind" before breaking the code.

The study proved for the first time that hormone treatment can be effective and improvement continued for as long as a year after stopping treatment. There was none of the serious risks, such as blood clotting, found with other hormones.

The Canadian team urges further research to answer such questions as: what is the correct hormone dosage? How long does improvement persist? Which patients should still have the operation.

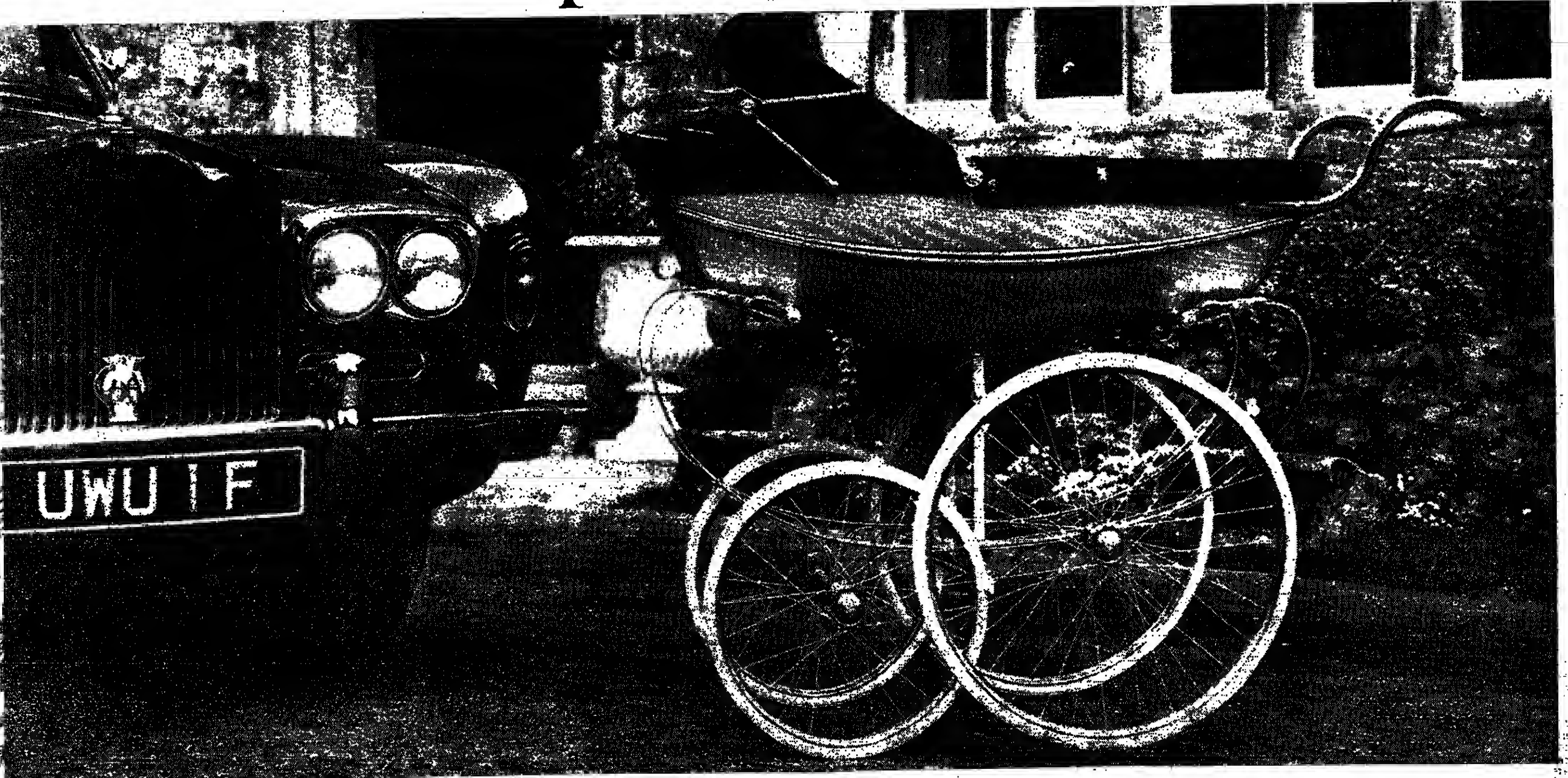
## Rush for £15 job

Three hundred people applied for a £15-a-week van driving job advertised in Peterborough, Northants—where about 10 per cent of the working population are unemployed.

## £25,000 winner

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won by 2DT 612805. The winner lives in Manchester.

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# SPECTRUM

## Violence: the bent evidence

VIOLENT crime is increasing at an alarming rate. If things go on as they are the streets of London will soon be as dangerous as those of New York or Washington. The leniency of the courts is a major factor working in favour of the violent criminal.

These fundamental contentions put forward earlier in the week by two Scotland Yard officers in an interview with *The Times* have struck a remarkable chord of approval both within and outside the police force. They have been widely accepted as an objective assessment of a situation which has been too often blurred by Parliament, the Home Office and the Press. It is difficult to imagine any other area of public life in which such massive claims could be made without evidence produced to support them.

Yet the facts are available. We have set each of the claims made by Assistant Commissioner Brodie, and his Deputy, Richard Chitty (whose statements were largely anticipated by Sir John Waldron, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, in his annual report in June), against the relevant evidence. They present a rather different picture.

The first and most basic assumption is that there is an alarming increase in crimes of violence. "Violent Crime Rate Running at 30 Cases a Day in London," ran one particularly emotive headline last week. It gives an impression of a city where muggings and violent robberies are common-place.

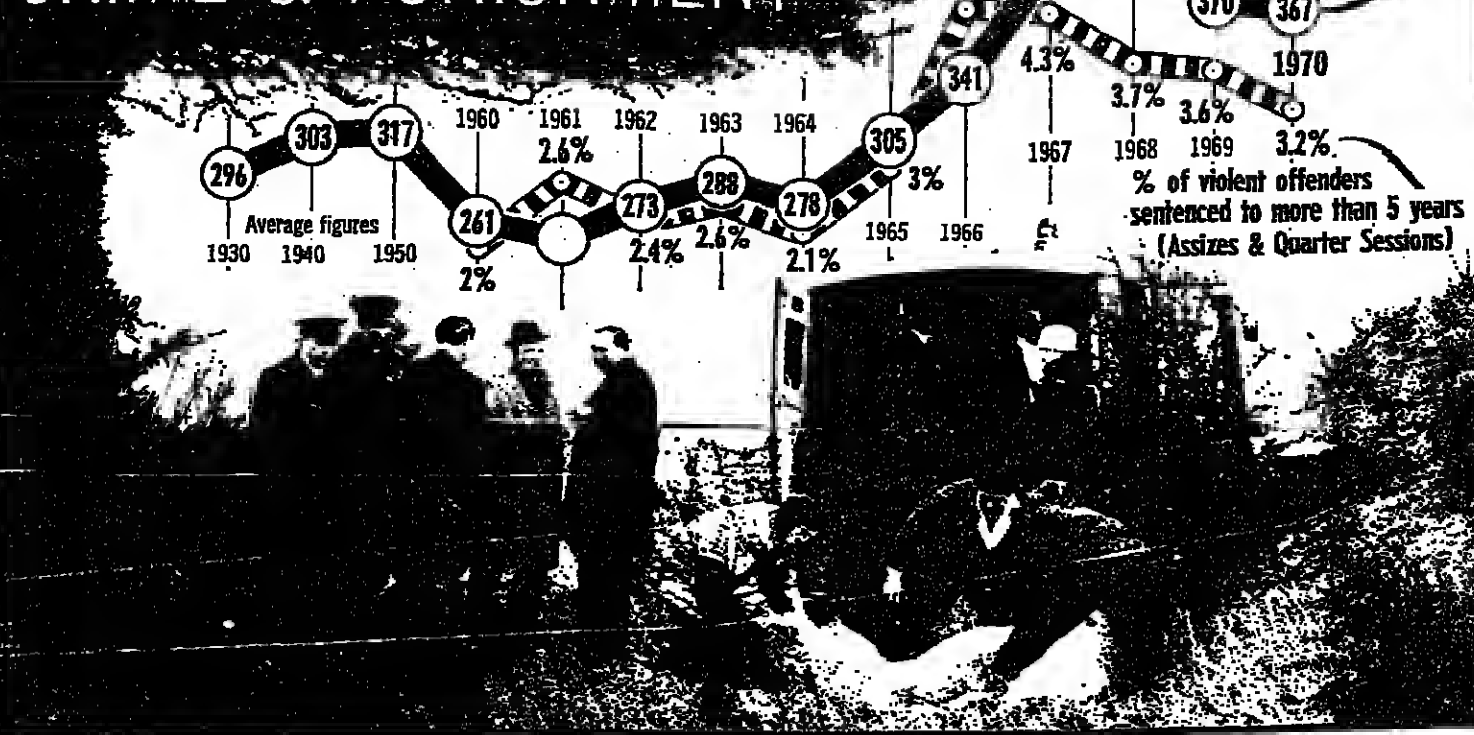
In fact these form only a tiny proportion of the whole. Certainly, crimes of violence

against the person, known to the police (they include everything from murder to sexual assault) are on the increase. The Criminal Statistics for England and Wales showed an average annual rise of 10 per cent from 1960-1970.

But as an index of a violent society these figures are suspect. First, the events they describe do not often correspond to the popular image of "violence against an innocent victim." Evidence produced by Frank McClelland in his 1968 edition of *Crimes of Violence* showed that 30 per cent of violent crimes related to "family disputes, quarrels between neighbours or between persons working together." Another 20 per cent were "attacks in or around public places, such as pubs, clubs, houses of entertainment." Six per cent were sex crimes. And of the remaining 44 per cent a large number (undefinable) involved affairs in which both sides were prepared for a fight and ready to carry it through. Thus, the "30 cases a day in London" is reduced to about four when family quarrels, pub brawls and two-sided fights are taken away.

The second criticism relates to the method of recording the overall violent crime figures. Although the term "crimes known to the police" is the accepted definition, these are not hard crime figures; they tell us something about the efficiency of the police in recording crime, or their vigilance at any given time, but they take no account of the dark figure of unrecorded crime never reported to the police.

## CRIME & PUNISHMENT



The figures show the remarkable way in which sentencing has kept pace with the incidence of violent death

Thus more violence occurs sentencing has become soft. "I than is ever recorded (family quarrels, secret gang-fights, etc.), but the incidence of 'hard-core' violence (robbery etc.) is much less than the overall figure suggests."

To use these complex figures as a reliable index of change is almost impossible. Instead we have taken the best indicator of "real" violence—murder plus manslaughter (see chart). The two must be taken together because of the dubious dividing line between them. The advantage of the figures is (a) they are easy to define, (b) they are difficult to conceal either from police or statisticians, (c) the time cannot easily be mistaken for anything else.

They show an annual increase of 3.6 per cent since 1960. Adjusted to population rise this is 2.3 per cent—an increase, but not a very fast one, and certainly not a scare rate.

The Yard men allege that

in fact sentences have become tougher, and not more lenient in the past 20 years (it is not entirely clear what period the Yard men were referring to, but digging ended in 1949). To chart this we have taken the sentences handed out at Assizes or Quarter Sessions for crimes of violence against the person (to have reached this stage they would have to be relatively serious crimes). The number receiving light sentences—less than one year—is actually smaller now, as a percentage of those found guilty, than 10 years ago; 16 per cent now, 18 per cent then (see

chart). Sixty per cent do not receive sentences at all. This figure has remained constant over the years.

The number receiving heavy sentences (more than five years) is more significant. First, the absolute number is small—as it has always been—never more than 220 have received 5-year plus sentences in any one year for offences against the person. Secondly, the proportion of those found guilty who receive long sentences is noticeably greater than 10 years ago—up from 2 to 3.2 per cent.

Thus instead of the judges' leniency promoting a spiral in the crime-rate, the opposite appears to obtain. Increased crime (as illustrated by our murder-manslaughter index) is echoed, or indeed sometimes anticipated, by a corresponding increase in the stiffness of sentences handed out. The Yard men were clearly more impressed by the prison system as they felt it used to exist.

"... he seldom came back for more. Prison then was a real deterrent," they said. Was it really? To take just one category of crime—robbery. Over the period 1951 to 1968, of those convicted of robbery who, before conviction, had already served a custodial sentence, 67 per cent were subsequently received back into prison.

The only recent study which compares to this—a Home Office survey undertaken in 1965—showed that recidivism for those serving three years or more for robbery amounted to no more than 41 per cent. It would be pointless to make too much of these figures. But neither of them in any way supports the "good old days" contention.

The Yard men went on to say: "Corporal punishment and death sentences have been abolished. Instead there are suspended sentences and parole." This assertion scarcely bears scrutiny. Suspended sentences

are not invoked for crimes of violence. The parole system too has not been particularly generous to the violent offender. In the two and a half years up to December 1970 during which the system operated, 4,713 prisoners were released on parole. Only 0.3 per cent committed further offences of a violent or sexual nature.

"They have got television in prisons now... The idea that prisons today grossly over-crowded, still predominantly Victorian, have almost unchanged in concept, are too comfortable for their inmates is a curious one indeed. To assess their effect statistically is impossible—and it has never been attempted. But the concept of one violent criminal who has seen much of Britain's top prisons, is cited alongside. It hardly bears out the allegations of the men from Scotland Yard. The main effort of prison staff is aimed at rehabilitation, with the basic punishment continuing to be just the deprivation of freedom, and not a regime of punitive harshness. (This concept has not been seriously challenged so far.)

"It is frustrating when you arrest a man against great odds and then have a strong plea for custody turned down. The police, in fact, have almost no right to say when it comes to bail. The most recent study, by Michael Zander and a team from LSE showed that when police objected to bail the courts followed their recommendations in 79% of cases. London is going the way of New York and Washington. It has got a long way to go. Crime in New York continues to rise at a rate that has anything but a hint of insubordination. Most of the three people are murdered on an average. Another three are raped. Burglary figures are astronomical.

It is, perhaps, the very sweeping nature of the police claims that most harms their effectiveness. There are a number of factors at work here. One is the courts, the Home Office, and, indeed, the police themselves. Causes of violence on a national scale do, after all, exist. But the arguments engendered in the last week, sparked off by the men from Scotland Yard have led to a more sober, not to clarify, those points.

Magnus Linklater and Peter Kellner

soft, and that if there was to be parole or hostel life then both the judges and the police who had put the criminal behind bars should consult first. Maundling hinted that he was soon to produce some antidote to crimes of violence. "There are many new ideas going round at the moment for other forms of sentencing, non-custodial forms," he said. "There is a ferment of ideas. After studying them I hope to be able to come forward with some useful proposals and measures."

But he and his junior minister in charge of police, Richard Sharpley, have been deeply involved with Northern Ireland and the new Immigration Bill. Police administration seems to have fallen by the wayside.

"Wherever the blockage is," as one police chief put it: "the fact that Brodie and Chitty had to use the news media to put across their views demonstrates a high degree of frustration."

John Ball and Derek Humphry

Is the get-tough school right?—P.S.

## The m bag po

I HOPE you will be as long as possible sternest discipline of this. Since Mr. Stevenson sentenced old youth to Borstal robbery in 1969, officers at Scotland Yard undoubtedly agree with that lenient sentence.

Barney Ross was in May. He is 41. In May he was charged on prisoning 12 years for the He did time in Darhurst and the notorious security wing at Du. He was charged last week on a third robbery. He is simply: "I just whether I am an ex still a criminal. I've myself sorted out but certainly didn't."

There was no ten years for violence in 1958 (shot but no one was hurt) to Dartmouth after a in Wandsworth. "T parole in those days a stiff sentence your was escape and we wall with two off Christmas, 1962," he the other man were the month eight days I turned to sewing ma. He found a hard reg. He found a hard reg.

There was no smoking, no news paper a fortnight a every eight weeks. mail bags in our cell four weeks we were work in Scotland prison for one hour. Beds were wood which stood up again during the daytime, w folded, and it was ar lie on the bed dur. We were not even al. lids for our pillows.

Ross emerged from a "deep hibernation" who have kept me then and contempt for law and all that justice i to represent. And if as the policeman into the Times suggested, of grub and weekend never had either. If Ross's view of institutions is not there is always the ment of the king o underworld in the Hill. By the time we spent 17 years in borstal. During we nine months' hard lab strokes of the lark breaking and attack he was confined to a animal bones until it sick. On his release h "All they did was animal of me... do, was in love with soci came out."

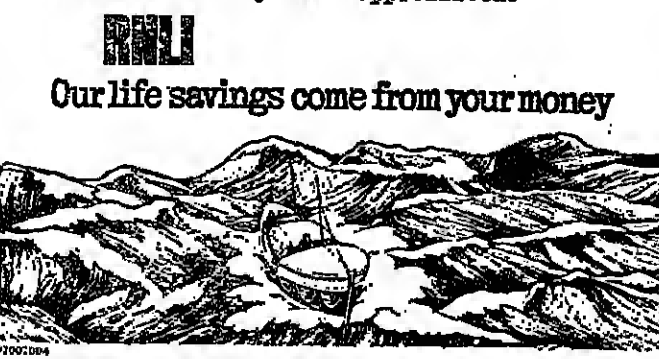
"And the final word: "The only significant deterrent sentences," that they are failure professional criminals not a profession you being locked up with other criminals will more to occupy your sewing mail bags. To think of something different."

Peter

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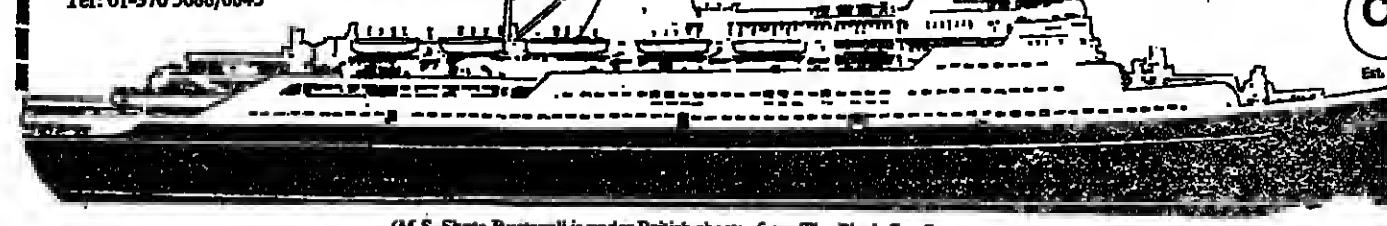
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# THE SUNDAY TIMES

## Peace in Europe?

THE AGREEMENT on Berlin reached last week after 18 months of arduous haggling between the ambassadors of the Second World War Big Four Powers is a political phenomenon, presaging a genuine East-West thaw. Few would have envisaged it three years ago when Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces were occupying Czechoslovakia under the horrified eyes of the NATO powers. To each of the Big Four as well as to each half of divided Germany, the new overall agreement seems to open doors to their various conflicting aims without involving unreasonable concessions. It just shows that sensible decisions can always be reached when strong political, strategic and economic interests happen to coincide.

In a few days the four governments should be signing the draft agreement, opening the way to the second stage towards a tension-free Berlin. Negotiations between the West and East Germans and between officials of West and East Berlin will put flesh on what is still a skeleton. This process is likely to take four months or more even if all goes well. The aim is to codify in as meticulous detail as possible the precise procedures for access of people and goods to West Berlin, itself 110 miles within East Germany. This, it must be remembered, is essentially what the talks have been about so far as the West was concerned, though the Soviet and East German governments' aim had been the political and legal separation of West Berlin from West Germany. Technical details of control now become enormously important, though the task of settling these should become relatively easy thanks to one of the most remarkable Communist concessions of the whole package.

This was the Soviet acceptance of specific responsibility for ensuring unimpeded access to West Berlin, and the East German consent to continuing Four-Power control over the whole city. Presumably the present East German leadership calculated the price was worth paying for the step towards complete international recognition for East Germany implicit in the draft agreement. The Communist side has extracted relatively smaller concessions from the West. A Soviet consul-general in West Berlin is supposed to symbolise the special separateness of West Berlin from West Germany.

The West's security needs do not seem to be imperilled by the agreement, and the Russians must feel that their general strategic position is helped by it. There can be little doubt that the American-Chinese rapprochement has played its part in speeding-up agreement. For the Kremlin, the Berlin deal is meant to open the door to several things which could stabilise the European status quo: ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties of renunciation of force signed with West Germany, a European security conference which could in the end mean less military expenditure on her Western front, and the creation of a better climate for the talks on strategic arms limitation.

Still, it is not all in the bag yet. The astonishing attack by Pravda on Britain's Conservative Government is the kind of thing that could sour the talks between the two Germans, and East Germany may feel it necessary to strike tough attitudes to mask the derogation of sovereignty she has accepted. But the outlook is reasonably hopeful, and in fact the eventual Berlin settlement might well turn out to be the nearest thing, 26 years after the Second World War, to an international peace treaty we are likely to see. Millions of Europeans will be able to feel that their continent has come closer to normal civilised relationships than it has been for several decades.

## Ulster in the House

MR WILSON'S STATEMENT on Ulster is ominous. It foreshadows a new division between the parties at Westminster. Will Ireland once again come to dominate the life of the British House of Commons? If so it will be regrettable—but perhaps unavoidable. Given the position into which the Government appears to have been driven, no Opposition leader could responsibly withhold criticism.

For the dangers of the Government's stance are becoming plainer and more alarming. The bombing of the Belfast electricity office was brutal and appalling. Other indiscriminate acts of terrorism by IRA fanatics are equally despicable. Everything must be done to catch these people. But along with this military and police task, the preventive and curative job remains to be done. Central to this second and enduring task is the need to reduce the unarticulated sympathy for terrorism which, among numbers of Ulster Catholics, has become a measure of their despair. Analyses of Ulster which define every problem there as stemming from the gunman, and every act of civil disobedience as caused by the gunman's intimidation, are unlikely to make much appeal to the oppressed minority in the province.

If the London Government is to retain the power to pacify Ulster and mediate among its citizens, it must have credibility. In suggesting that internment and its aftermath have reduced credibility, Mr Wilson was stating an obvious truth. Admittedly, Mr Maundling's problem is not quite the same as Mr Callaghan's was. The reforms imposed by Mr Callaghan reduce the number of reforms available to Mr Maundling as emblems of his impartiality. Passage of time has worsened the public order problem. But this only increases the obligation on Conservatives to show proof of their own even-handedness and to avoid putting themselves in a position where they can be identified with the Stormont regime. Until the Government shows greater sophistication, Labour will, unhappily, have no alternative but to reject bipartisanship.

## Finance for Art

ATTACKING the Arts Council has become a more fashionable sport under the Conservative Government. Tory MPs who resent the breadth of the Council's activities were supplied with some particularly combustible material when the Comptroller and Auditor-General reported earlier this year that it appeared to be mismanaging its funds. The Comptroller implied that in its forward planning the Council was exceeding the financial limits imposed by the Treasury. An impression was left of cultural middle-men wildly spraying public money towards anyone who asked for it.

The Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, in its latest report, has clarified and corrected the picture. It commends the Council for the "care and skill" of its administration. The Comptroller himself said in evidence that the impression drawn from his report was not one he had wished to convey. He was merely pointing out the confusion which exists between the Treasury's rules and the Council's obvious need to be able to assure finance for large capital projects for more than a year ahead. The Committee's valuable inquiry should now have stimulated the Treasury to produce a clearer and more realistic rubric.

THIS HAS BEEN an extraordinary week in the history of the English police. First we had a speech by Assistant Commissioner Mark. It was a bold and somewhat sweeping statement of liberal penology originally given at Bramshill Police College. But the sequel may well make us question whether it was wise to transform it into a public manifesto. Next, there was this mysterious interview featuring two senior officers at Scotland Yard, whose identity was originally so carefully guarded, that we might have been tempted in other circumstances to call in the Yard to track them down. Then there has been the terrible murder of a police superintendent, a crime which leaves us short of the words to express our abhorrence. And all the time there has been the almost obsessive chewing over of the problems of violence and of deterring violent criminals, in the papers, on radio and on television. Experts and thoughtful citizens have been pouring in from all sides with their statistics, their opinions and their advice.

Many different strands went to make up the outburst from the anonymous pundits at Scotland Yard. Let us try to disentangle some of them. To start with, there seems to be a web of factual misconceptions, misplaced nostalgia and wishful thinking. I do not believe that violent professional criminals are normally granted bail. Indeed, a major complaint of late has been that the courts too easily accept police requests for remands in custody and that the tasks of the prisons are thereby made even harder.

I do not believe that violent professional criminals get short sentences. Exemplary terms of imprisonment, almost unprecedented in the annals of British justice, have been imposed on men like the train robbers, like Richardson and the Krays. There are now over 400 convicts, quite apart from murderers, serving sentences of 10 years and over. I do not believe that violent professional criminals are benefiting from their suspended sentences. They were expressly excluded from the requirement that it should be used by magistrates' courts for non-violent offenders sentenced to prison for the first time. There are many who do not favour the suspended sentence in this country, and I am one of them, but I have never met anyone who opposed it on the ground that it would allow men of this kind to escape. I do not believe that violent professional criminals are being granted early parole, though, if the police go round repeating that they do, it is hardly surprising that criminals begin to believe it.

You cannot call prison a soft option when men are living three to a tiny cell, locked up together daily for half their waking, as well as all their sleeping, hours, with their pall of urine beside them. It is true that the most dangerous criminals of all may be kept in cells apart, but if their condition seems better than those of short-term prisoners, it is because they are going to be compelled to live in them for much of the rest of their lives. There is no week-end leave for them, the prisons are patrolled by warders with dogs, any visitor has to submit to checks and

TO TOUR or not to tour is a question which has persistently plunged cricket into dilemmas as deep as that which faced the Prince of Denmark. And just as Hamlet's half-hearted answers spread confusion and destruction all around so do those which emanate from Lord's. Nothing good can come out of the Cricket Council's firm decision to cancel the tour to India this winter.

For cricket, August is the month of madness, not March. It is the month when decisions about the winter can be delayed in committee no longer. August is also traditionally the month of the Oval Test match and events on that homely, gas-holder-guarded field of the Duchy of Lancaster seem to unhinge the mind and destroy the imagination of the game's decision-makers.

It was there that Basil d'Oliveira, the immigrant coloured from the Cape of Good Hope, helped to win a vital Test against Australia, thus saving a series which would otherwise have been won by a sub-standard Australian team. That night the Test selectors, reacting like Pavlovian dogs to the call of the committee room, leapt precipitately into solemn conclave and decided to drop d'Oliveira for cricket reason "from the team to tour South Africa."

That decision, accepted by only a few people whose imagination stretches no further than the length of a 22-yard cricket pitch, was utterly rejected by millions deeply affected by the apparent injustice done to a man whom they had taken to their hearts, seemingly because his colour was inconvenient. As a result, South Africa, home of the world's best cricketers (most of them taught by Englishmen incidentally) has been rumoured out of the international game by the anti-apartheid movement.

Worse still, the game itself has suffered and not only in

# THE POLICE

## Is the get-tough school right?

LEON RADZINOWICZ

Wolfson Professor of Criminology at Cambridge

identification—and after a year or so there may well be no one who bothers to visit at all.

There is really no need to invent bardship; the precautions we have to take to protect ourselves against this kind of offender ensure that there will always be plenty. Besides, the level of existence we impose on our prisoners must depend in part on our standard of living outside: I would agree that in many respects prison standards could be lower. But if we go too far in that direction we brutalise the prisoners. And what sort of people do we expect to find to take on the work of prison staff at that level?

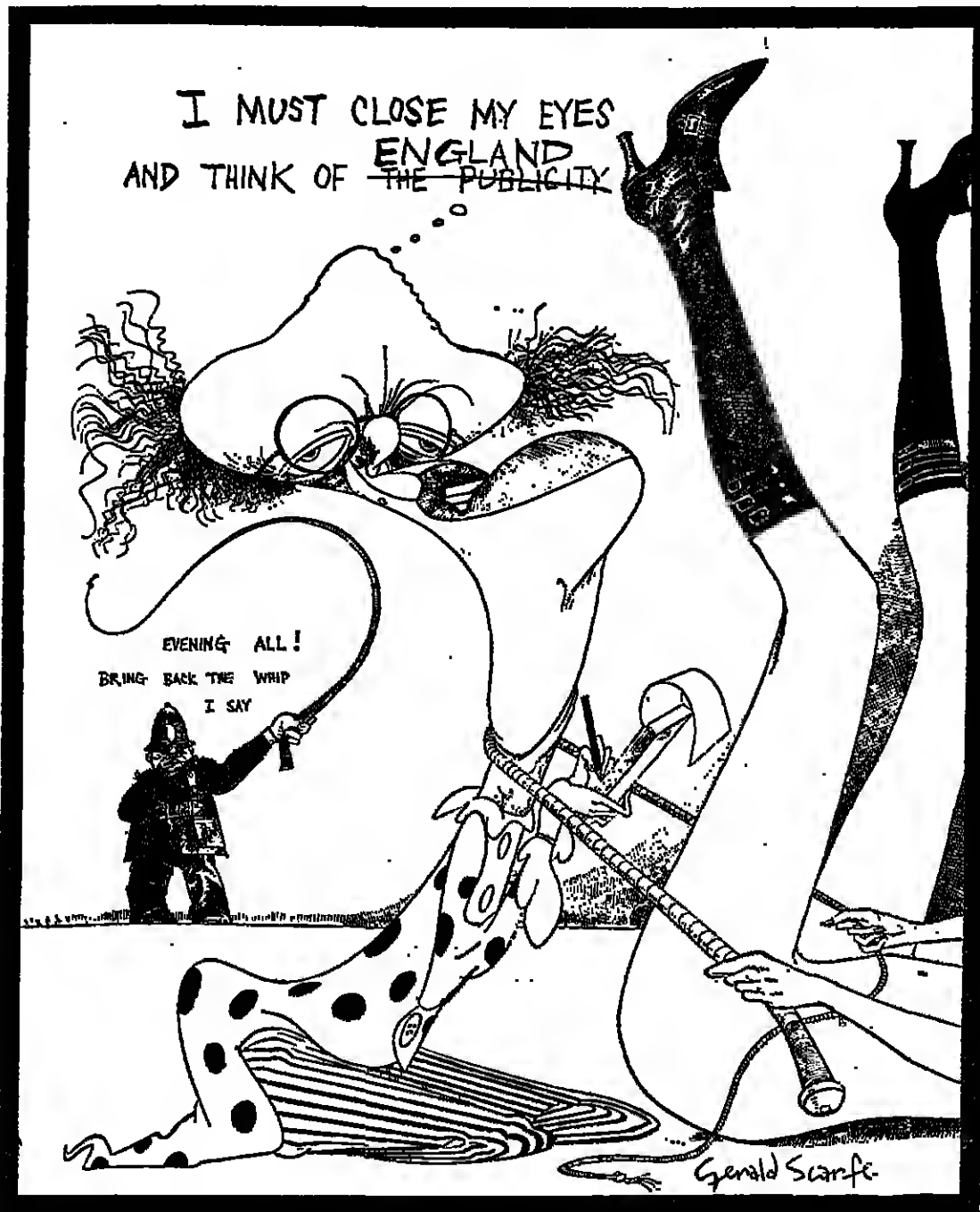
The Scotland Yard officers suggest that if we fail to take sterner measures London would soon have violent crime

on the same scale as New York or Washington. But New York and Washington have had sterner measures for many years. All the time their crime has been building up they have been dishing out prison sentences of 20 or 30 years or more—sometimes amounting grotesquely to consecutive terms totalling more than a lifetime. It has certainly not deterred their professionals. Crime is organised there on a scale undreamed of here. And it has certainly not protected either their police or their civilians from violence.

To blame the criminal law, the courts, the prisons, the do-gooders, for failing to stem the tide of criminal violence, is like blaming Canute for failing to do what he could not do. It is

to misunderstand the role of the penal system. Violence is rising all over the world, even under the oppressive regimes. The penal system may be able to rehabilitate some, to deter some, to contain some, but it cannot get at the currents of crime deep in society.

Crimes like burglary and robbery have been outstripping all others in the speed of their increase, not only here, but also on the Continent and in the United States. It is true that England has shown a sharper recent increase in homicides than some of her new European neighbours, but France and Germany run her close. And it must not be forgotten that England is still among the most peaceful and civilised countries in the world.



# There's a nasty smell in the close tonight

ROBIN MARLAR

South Africa. It has been associated with pomposity, rigidity and injustice: even with colour prejudice from which it is, per contra, freer than almost any other human activity. Such characteristics do not win votes, especially among the young. Cricket has gone down hill fast since the d'Oliveira affair. There were more Indians than Englishmen at this year's Oval Test.

India's victory in that game, a result unthinkable at the start of the series, gave cricket an opportunity to improve its public image. Alas, instead of taking time to wait and see how much the victory meant in India, the Cricket Council adhered to their planned meeting, the last messages between Lord's and the Foreign Office being transmitted before the Test was over. They rushed to confirm the decision they tentatively reached a month ago, with tacit agreement from the Pakistanis and Sinhalese but not the Indians, to cancel a tour established as a fixture as long ago as 1966.

To the Indians celebrating their English victory in Delhi, Bombay and Madras, even in Calcutta if the monsoon has let up, the Cricket Council's decision proves that Englishmen cannot take a beating. The niceties of the situation will pass them by. For years, they will say, you have taught us the virtues of cricket: keeping faith, obeying the umpire's decision, accepting defeat graciously. And now you have let us down. "I am very disappointed," said Colonel Adhikari, the manager of the Indian team, as he slammed the door on the Press. I know how he felt.

Long discussions with officials at Lord's, who to their immense credit remain polite, patient and stoical under attack, has convinced me that there was no Foreign Office pressure and that the tour was cancelled for "cricket reasons." "Cricket reasons" are

becoming identifiable with imbecility. Furthermore, I understand that the meetings among senior England cricketers, who ought to know better, that they would not suffer the discomfort of an Indian Tour, cut no ice at Lord's. For that we should be grateful. In this respect cricketers who are paid for playing have to do as they are told.

No, the official point of view, and it needs recognising, is that the best arrangement will be to postpone the complete tour of the three countries to conform with a policy laid down some years ago—that cricket tours by English players should happen two winters in every three, leaving the third one fallow. But this is a policy more honoured in the breach than in the observance in today's world. Flexibility of mind and dramatic changes in attitude are the hallmarks of both leadership and administration in the modern world. If President Nixon can flip over to Peking, England's cricketers

can make a quick trip to India. That's what our exporters have to do, at the drop of a hat.

Ironically, cricket used to be run this way. India's first visit to England was in 1932, the year a Yorkshire baby christened Raymond Illingworth first saw the light of day. The year before, New Zealand had come. They were due to play one Test but they did so well they were given two extra Tests. In 1932 India did not do well enough to deserve that mark of honour. On that practical logic, had England won at The Oval last week the decision to cancel might have been defensible.

Perhaps the basic trouble with cricket, as with so many of our activities, is that we are bogged down in what we rightly, or more often wrongly, conceive to be "the form." Every decision has to be ground out in a ritual of committee where secretaries scurry with agendas and chairmen insist that every last voice is heard, and expert witnesses consider every implication. And still we come up with camels instead of horses.

What cricket needs, and soccer, too, judging by the current rows about refereeing, is a massive redundancy among officials and committees. Let them be replaced by men of imagination and experience who will stand and fall by the excellence and flexibility of their decisions. Let them serve briefly but positively. It was an act of folly to hold the Cricket Council meeting so soon after the Test match, bearing in mind the d'Oliveira affair. It was an act of convenience to confirm rather than reject the Council's earlier tentative decision.

Indian cricket, bubbling now, may go to the hilt and the game, which is important, will suffer. More important still, India the country and Indians the people lost on Thursday some of the respect they had for us on Tuesday. This is what decisions taken for cricket reasons" bring to pass.

# Hoist the Flag

ROBERT YOAKUM

MY FRIEND Bill professional politics who launched the "President" campaign, related at the new candidate's life seen reduced to two.

"It may be a life of humanity, but it's toward the White exulted Bill when him at campaign he. "I predict that Calley the Presidency by vote margin in his.

Back in April, I was convicted of the tated murder of a le two unarmed and Vietnamese — incl. men, women and Bill spotted Calley: Presidential candida is a hero of the Right me at the time, "I was just doing his duty, and a hero o because he was a ac the militaristic syst immoral war."

The massive p leftists and rightist lowed Calley's conv evidence to Bill that the only man in Ar could rally support young and old, veter and peace pickets, and hippies.

"Calley will be e parole in six years months," I said, "means he can't run election of 1980. We have forgotten him!

"Who could forge injustice to a nice Rusty?" asked Bill, ley's nickname. "Any be out sooner than I forget that the sen he further reduced Army Court of Militar or the Court of Appeals, or y Presid as Commander in Ch

"You think the might act?"

"Well," said Bill, his cigar confidently, it this way. He's expressed spcial for the defendat, as York Times pt it I day. Then he aid I personally review t That was a bigboos You'd have to b an stupid review offer l the Commander-I-Chu ling over your shield

"So you think hst out in time to ruin

"No doubt about I were Nixon would pu an opportunity liked

"What opportunity Bill had the patiet teacher dealing wit pupil: "Who would perfect running n Calley in 1976?"

"How about Richar He killed eight nurses."

Bill looked injured correct answer is N course."

"But Nixon can't r in, 1976!"

"You'd better rei 22nd Amendment." "It says that a man been president for t can't run again for dency, but it doesn't run for the presidency."

I looked at Bill in ment. "You mean ."

"Exactly. Nixon alw he wanted to bring Ar together again. Here's chance—but as vice-pr And there are other ad for him; Calley besides household word, is fr South, so the geog balance is perfect. I main advantage is the has more support I country than anyone el American Legion and V of Foreign Wars alo worth four-million vote.

"You'll probab I what's in it for Rusty answer is that he wou first-class campaigner. Known name, and an ended vice-president. I think I'll have any trou ing him on the Preside running-mate."

I began to feel dizzy ably from Bill's cigar and the thought of wh had in store for us ns said I'd like to ask one question before left.

"Wouldn't it be dem for the Commander-in-Ch run as a vice-pres candidate with a mere I ant?"

"You're real slow Bobby boy," he replied, ing tolerantly. "Who ap generals?"

"The Commander-in-C "Right. So ouricket General Calley aid Pre Nixon. Run that ore up th pole and see how many cans salute on election d





Hugo Parsons, of Channel Airways, with his problem planes. During the hectic weekend, two Comets were grounded and last week the other three were being made ready for this weekend's rush

# THE FORMULA FOR A HOLIDAY CHAOS

THE EARLY HOURS OF Monday 30 holidaymakers arrived at Stansted, a desolate, misty airport. They should have been in aed in Spain or whooping in some Spanish night- instead they had been id five hours for their to Gerona at a dismal with no proper res-

passengers reached Air- House, headquarters of el Airways, and sat down ner in the airline's can- They were about to start first course of tinned fruit when an official red and told them they get straight back to the sture lounge. They found rcraft to take them on y but a coach to take unfed, on a three-hour journey.

aircraft was now avail- for them but it couldn't at Stansted because of g and had been diverted East Midlands Airport, than 100 miles away. One lained defiantly: "I've d a holiday in Spain not lody round trip of ind."

t most went quietly, h hungrily. They could he fog and accepted the nation for delay. What did not realise was that would in any case have nn aircraft to take them t the right time. The fog ded an convenient extra se—passengers tend to get ed at technical difficulties, rlines naturally prefer to the emphasis on the her. The problem, how- was more deeply rooted.

HAD ALREADY BEEN on Friday that Channel ys were in for a hectic end. As a small indepen- airline it faces the pres- endemic to the holiday ter business. The Gerce -cutting of the package operators has forced ter rates and profit mar- so low that in order to ive the airlines must use r aircraft round the clock ng summer weekends. Few the smaller airlines can d the luxury of reserve raft standing by to make

THIS BANK HOLIDAY WEEKEND, the package-tour season reaches its climax with more than 100,000 due to return from the Continent or set out on late holidays. The small independent airlines which operate a substantial proportion of the charter flights and the ill-equipped "holiday airports" are already stretched to bursting after a long, hard summer at peak capacity. Will they be able to cope with the season's last great flood of passengers?

For a foretaste, TONY DAWES, Sunday Times air correspondent, spent an entire weekend in the passenger lounges and the operations and traffic rooms at Stansted Airport, Essex. He reports a chaotic situation and analyses the reasons for it.



The check-in counter besieged by worried travellers

up delays in the weekend programme.

Consequently any hold-up for technical hitches or bad weather has a snowballing effect. And inevitably at this time of year after three months of peak operation, the incidence of technical snags is likely to increase.

Even so, Channel could hardly have anticipated the number of snags that hit them on Friday evening. Five of the eight jet aircraft they use for package tours had developed technical faults. Four of these would start their crowded weekend programme late. The fifth a Comet, call-sign Delta-India, needed an engine change. Maintenance work had yet to be completed on the airline's only spare engine, so Delta-India was likely to be out of action for most of the weekend.

Directors in the travel industry estimate that package tour passengers as a whole face a one in ten chance of suffer-

ing delays of longer than two hours. This is bad enough; but for Channel Airways that Friday night, such figures must have seemed very optimistic. One of their jets, a BAC 1-11, was already nine and a half hours late when it left Manchester just before midnight heading for Alicante in Spain. And when to add to all this, fog descended on Stansted in the early hours, it was obvious that Saturday would be chaos.

## Why stoic John Hill lost his temper

ON SATURDAY, JOHN HILL arrives with his wife and grown up son in good time for the Channel Airways charter flight to Basle at 2.45 p.m. Between them they have paid £150 for a 15-day holiday in the Alps with Lyons Tours, and are glad to be leaving the mountain sunshine of Switzerland. Their enthusiasm and high spirits do not last long.

At the check-in desk they learn that their flight is delayed. A notice chalked on a blackboard gives the reason as "adverse weather conditions", though the fog has now lifted. As the afternoon drags on in the crowded airport building, Mr Hill grows increasingly puzzled and questions the airline staff. Surely they must have caught up with the weather delays, or at least have found another aircraft to take them?

In his fifties, with greying hair and moustache, Mr Hill is a typical unrelentingly Englishman. But at 8 o'clock in the evening, his stoic spirit starts to crack. Fog is again threatening to close the airport. And Mr Hill's annoyance and astonishment increases when he discovers that a new batch of 118 Minorca-bound holidaymakers now crowding into the departure lounge are scheduled to take the same aircraft as he—but after it has flown to Basle and returned to Stansted to pick them up.

Angry John Hill approaches the Channel Airways traffic officer: "Just what's going on? You've had all afternoon to get us on an aircraft, but we've been told nothing and now you say you are closing the airport. Nobody seems to care about us—you're all sitting on your backsides, leaving us to stew."

IN THE OPERATIONS ROOM, they are in fact far from "sitting on their backsides." Desperate telephone and telex calls are being made in attempts to sub-charter another aircraft. In the end, the best that can be done is to get a Caravelle jet from Transavia the Dutch charter airline. It's not a complete answer: the Caravelle takes only 84 passengers, and 102 are booked on the Basle flight.

Channel Airways decide that eight will have to go to Manchester to catch one of

their early morning flights from there to Basle. Ramon Rigg, the Lyons Tours representative, argues fiercely: "I'm not going to have my party split after all they've been through. You can find somebody else to send to Manchester; split someone else's party."

The airline staff appeared to back down. But 20 minutes later, eight people are called to the immigration desk. There's no room on the plane, they are told, and would they mind taking a taxi to Manchester. It will only take four hours and what with the fog in Stansted, they would probably reach Basle before the rest of the party. The group reluctantly accepts. Outside, the taxi driver says the journey will take six hours.

Soon afterwards—it's now past midnight—the remaining 94 are told a coach will take them to the nearest open airport, Castle Donington, the East Midlands airport, where they will board the Caravelle. It proves the last straw for John Hill. "You can take your coach to Castle Donington, but you won't take me—I'm cancelling my holiday. Get my bags off the coach."

The Channel Airways public relations officer comes forward and tries to calm him, but the Lyons Tours night-time rep. tells Mr Hill he'll be lucky to get any compensation if he cancels his holiday at this stage. A traffic officer adds a soothing word, and persuades him to take the coach.

The drive to Castle Donington takes longer than expected and it's nearly 6 a.m. before the jet takes off. The party reach Basle 15 hours late, having effectively lost a day of their holiday and a night's sleep. Half the party face a seven-hour coach journey to their hotels in the Alps.

IRONICALLY, THE 118 passengers for Minorca who were due to catch the Basle aircraft on its return, leave two hours before the Caravelle. The fog lifts suddenly at Stansted at 2.45 p.m., and Channel Airways put the Minorca passengers on the first aircraft to land.

But because of the airline's tightly stretched schedules, the switch of aircraft simply adds to difficulties with other passengers. Another chain reaction of delays sets in.

The 119 passengers now checking in for Gerona, Spain, do not realise that the plane just taking off for Minorca had in fact been meant for them. If they had, there might well have been a repetition of the scenes at Stansted some weeks previously when police had to be summoned in to protect the ground hostesses and tour representatives from the anger of delayed passengers.

This party eventually leaves nine hours late, at noon, just as a group of 107 passengers on a Martin Rooks tour to Spain are wondering about their own flight. A few are squeezed on to another flight but the remainder hear nothing until 1.30 p.m. when an "indefinite delay" is announced. Apologies and reassurances are offered and a group of American students squat on the floor and sing folk songs to pass the time (their British Midland Airways flight to Seattle has been delayed for four hours). The mood in the passenger lounge temporarily lightens. But Channel Airways know they are in for trouble with the Martin Rooks party because there simply is no plane for them.

In the operations room, Norman Range, the Channel Airways chief movements officer, is pinning all hopes on getting Delta India—the Comet that had been having one of its engines changed—back into service. But this must depend on satisfactory engine tests and 6 p.m. is the earliest time this could be completed. In the meantime he decides it would be sensible to get the Martin Rooks party out of the airport so that they won't be angered by seeing other aircraft come and go.

So at 2.45 p.m. 96 people who had thought that by now they would be on Spanish soil are amazed to find themselves being ushered into a yellow and white coach to be taken on a sightseeing tour of the Essex countryside. They are provided with a late lunch of

thinly-sliced gammon steak at The Barn restaurant, Braintree, and they are given firm assurances that a jet is being prepared for them at the airport. One of the passengers, Mrs Josephine Wilkinson, says on her return: "It was all right, but we expected to be on holiday in Spain, not riding around in a coach."

Their arrival back at Stansted coincides with a new crisis for Channel Airways. Delta India's engine tests have proved unsuccessful and she is now back in the hangar. And another Comet, call-sign Mike Bravo, which has been having some flap trouble all weekend, has just been declared "unserviceable."

It is enough to reduce the airline's tough Welsh traffic officer to the brink of tears. And the crews are also upset. The chief flight engineer says: "When they have to report an aircraft unserviceable, they come in with faces 50ft long. They know the passengers have been waiting out there for hours and they know nothing can be done for them."

THE PROBLEMS at Stansted are not restricted to Channel Airways. Alongside the ailing Mike Bravo is a Lloyd International Airways Boeing 707 with bits of one engine spread about the tarmac. A compressor must be changed and the passengers for New York face several hours' delay.

But this particular weekend Channel is the airline in deepest trouble and its snow-balling delays are now leaving hundreds of fretting passengers not only at Stansted but at airports across Europe.

The worst situation—it can be worked out from the operations board—has developed in flights to and from Gerona. There are now 373 passengers piled up at Stansted waiting to fly there on four separate flights. But the position is even more disastrous at Gerona itself.

A hundred people are boarding their aircraft there after a seven-hour delay. Another 101 have already been there an hour waiting for the same aircraft to get back and take them to Birmingham. Two parties, one of 107 and the other of 96, have both been waiting four hours to fly to Stansted. The delay has now reached six hours for a group of 111 flying to Newcastle. A group of 110 is expecting to depart on the same aircraft. Six hundred passengers, all waiting for one airline at one remote airport.

At this time, 7 o'clock on Sunday night, the only Channel Airways plane still operating on schedule is their proudest possession, a Trident, flying Germans out of Berlin for a German tour operator.

THE STANSTED AIRPORT authorities, who have grown pretty used to piled-up passengers, have built a temporary extension on the back of the airport building which provides enough seating for most of the waiting travellers. However, the airport's other facilities are proving woefully inadequate.

After the Martin Rooks passengers return from their jaunt around the Essex countryside to yet another long wait, Mrs Wilkinson lists some of the common complaints: "It took us half an hour to queue to get a drink, and even then they didn't have any time or any whisky. The slice of ham in the sandwiches was so thin I don't know why they bothered. And the ladies' toilets don't have any towels or toilet rolls in them."

By 9 pm Mrs Wilkinson is furious. Channel Airways have at last found another aircraft to take the 96 passengers to Gerona—but from Gatwick, 60 miles away on the other side of London. Mrs Wilkinson says: "I live half an hour's drive away from Gatwick. Now, after driving up here this morning and messing around all day, I'm being told to go back there. I think we should refuse to move. Why can't they bring the aeroplane here if they've got one for us?"

The coach waits while the passengers argue. Finally they all climb aboard and the coach reaches Gatwick late. BEA Air Tours, who are now taking the party, are furious at being caught up in Channel's delays

and an angry signal is flashed to Stansted. The holiday-makers reach Gerona in the middle of the night, instead of the middle of the day as they expected. Their 12-day holiday has become an 11-day one.

Two other airlines agree to take delayed passengers and by 3 am on Monday the departure lounge at Stansted is empty for the first time. The respite is brief, for passengers are just arriving for Malta and Palma and face delays of at least four hours.

## Why little is done for the passenger

DELAYED PASSENGERS have little redress. Lyons Tours guarantee free meals and accommodation if unreasonable delays occur. Technically you could spend your holiday in the airport hotel because of delays and not have any comeback against the operator. Holiday insurance does not cover a personal decision to cancel your holiday because you cannot stand the delays. And in the present situation it would seem impossible to insure against delays.

Official bodies, like the Tour Operators' Study Group, try to explain away the delays. Harry Chandler, the chairman, says: "Fog in August really shakes you. Another thing which adds to delays is French air traffic control, which regularly works to rule and will only accept a limited number of aircraft. But we must admit that another reason is the maximum utilisation of aircraft by the airlines, which means that if one delay occurs, it cannot be recovered."

Many directors in the travel business believe that the airlines must get sufficient extra money to afford to hold aircraft in reserve to deal with inevitable hitches. If the airlines are to afford this reserve, the cost of package tours must go up by at least £5 on the average holiday.

In fact, Channel Airways did have a spare aircraft last weekend—but it is missing one of its engines. Since Rolls-Royce's bankruptcy in February, the company is unable to offer its normal credit facilities, and has refused to let Channel have another Spey engine until the airline's current debts are settled. So Channel's second Trident aircraft, the most modern in its fleet, has spent the summer in the hangar.

Channel Airways suffered from all three problems last weekend, but the major factor was undoubtedly technical faults. Captain Hugo Parsons, the managing director, says: "We have been very unlucky this year. We had nine or ten spare engines for the Comets at the start of the season. They should have been enough for two seasons let alone one, but we've had a whole series of engine failures and you cannot always budget for difficulties on this scale."

But Channel Airways should surely have arranged extra spares to avoid the position in which they found themselves with only one spare for the 20 engines in their Comets. If the airline was economising on its stock of spares it was surely a false economy—the hills for last weekend alone included almost £12,000 for the six aircraft they sub-chartered just the cost of meals for passengers, taxis, overtime and other extras.

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As for the passengers themselves, the only way out seems to be to follow the example of Mr and Mrs Arthur Edmundson of Colne, Lancashire. In all the chaos at Stansted last weekend, they were the only two people who cancelled their holiday.

As he left the airport, Mr Edmundson said: "We'll have a relaxed drive home, with a nice meal on the way. And then we'll spend a few days in Blackpool."



Weary would-be holidaymakers await departure

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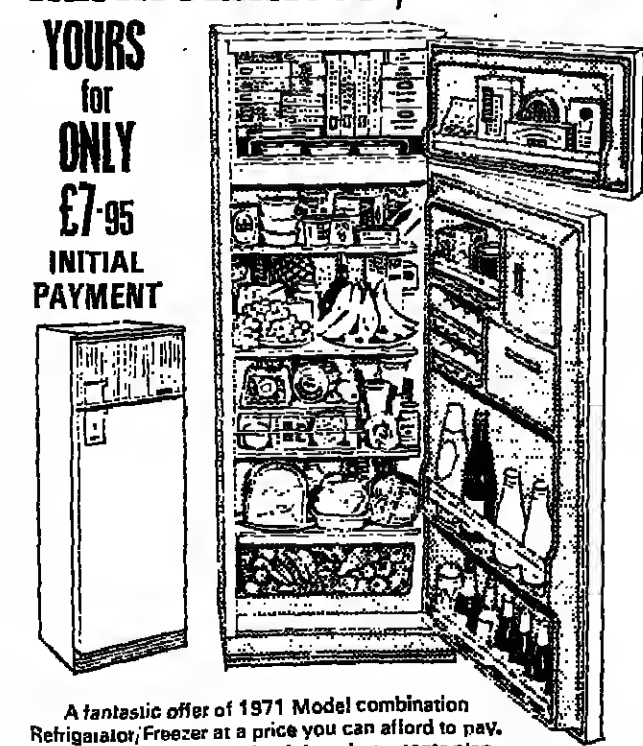
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# Inside track

favorites on the books. And they are entirely conceivable that they will give Hearts a hiding. We can be sure that this is exactly what Turnbull has in mind, for these things would please him most. But it is not probable, notwithstanding Turnbull's influence, that the game will be evenly contested as usual. It is, in fact, a fixture with a long history of narrow wins for the elink happening to be underdog at the time.

Not that Turnbull is apt in be bothered by the lessons of history. If he does confirm League Cup succession form with a convincing victory over Hearts he will be reassured of all the patience he needs so far. Easter Road fans are concerned. But he still won't be celebrating.

**John Lindsay**

## Hearts slip again

St Johnstone ..... 1 Hearts ..... 0

by John Lindsay

HEARTS are out of the League Cup and, considering the evidence of their last three matches, it could hardly be expected that they would display merely continued how false was the promise of their opening game, when they behaved against St. Johnstone, as it happened, as St. Johnstone are firm favourites to reach the quarter-finals. On yesterday's performance, they should be.

The Hearts' defence, careless of late to the point of eccentricity, was the master-assign to Johnstone and it could hardly be said that they passed it with maroon colours flying, but it was certainly rather hesitant or inaccurate. Pass-backs were frequent for a while, and while this is an entirely legal tactic, it is seldom done among the more sophisticated of ploys.

And so the match was only seven minutes old when the entertaining and lively St. Johnstone forwards scored. It was a goal directly attributable to lack of defensive concentration, and it was not long before the wind against him, but a goalkeeper of his class should never have cleared it—that is the word for it. The duty of the ball inside to Hall, Cruickshank and Hearts paid dearly for the omission.

Half looking up and taking his time, allowed a superb cross to the far post. The quality of that pass was matched only by Pearson's flying header, and Hearts were one down.

If this was embarrassing for Hearts, it was not, and it was not the uncomfortable moments before gaining some semblance of composure, and nearly half an hour later, when the St. Johnstone defence was called upon to do any real work.

Clearly, Hearts' chances were reduced, and they had to take, at least an equal share of the midfield, and they did promise some improvement here. If they could not wholly match the contributions of Connolly, it was mainly because the St Johnstone man had more colleagues in front and in a position to accept his passes.

Donaldson had to leap around unnecessarily to stop attempts from Murray, Ford and—most notably—an excellent header from Lyndor St. The merit of St. Johnstone's half time lead was not in question.

Then Hearts faced the second half, knowing that at least a couple of goals would be needed to keep them in the race to the quarter-finals. It could not be optimistic about their chances.

St. Johnstone didn't look like permitting any dramatic change in the situation. The Perth club continued to be faster, and certainly better to watch, and to make matters worse for Hearts, their defence again began to falter under pressure, indeed, the side as a whole showed an unmistakable desperation as the game went on—a desperation instanced by an over-emphasis on individualism.

Lambie, Coburn and Townshead, both cut in during the last five minutes of a match which, however, had been reasonably sporting. Incredibly, it was in this spirit that the St. Johnstone players came of their most constructive football. Yet somehow one could not now take them seriously.

St. Johnstone: Donaldson, Lambie, Coburn, Rooney, Gordon, Henrie, Mull, McLean, Peck, Connolly, Murray, Hearts: Cruickshank, Sneddon, Kay, Velich, Anderson, Thomson, Murray, Townshead, Ford, Brown, McLean.

Referee: R. D. Crawford (Stirling).

Patterson moves

Dittusley yesterday released full-back Joe Patterson, an Irish amateur international, to join the well-known St. James' and Bangor, who were interested in him.

O'Neill watched

Former North End's assistant manager, Peter O'Neill, who was awarded the St. James' Press Gordon Medal, O'Neill in the past has been a keen supporter of the grounds. O'Neill still a college student, is now a member of the club's executive prospects.

Two signs

Newcastle United yesterday signed Irish schoolboy international full-back, Trevor Doherty, who was with the club's youth team, and who had recently spent two weeks on trial at St James' Park.


## All's well at St Pat's now Burkett's here

by Terry Maloney

SUCCESS HAS come quickly to Jackie Burckett as player-manager of St Patrick's Athletic. Thirty-eight days after his arrival at Richmond Park, the former West Ham United full-back led St Patrick's to their first trophy in 10 years when they beat Bohemians in the President's Cup final replay.

This is a considerable achievement by any standard, judged in the context of St Pat's singular lack of success over a decade, it is remarkable. But the latest West Ham player underlined the managerial success rejects the mantle of miracle worker.

"I'm happy that we won something, pleasingly that was something has been achieved



so soon. But that's in the past now, so we must concentrate on each game in the Spidee as it comes. Nonetheless, winning the first competition of the season is a wonderful incentive for the players. Now they know they can win."

This is important for St Patrick's. Towards the end of last season the uncertainty bred by a long spell of failure underpinned their efforts just when they seemed to be making progress under Burckett's predecessor, Big Jim McLaughlin. The players have proved themselves, the quietly spoken, tactful Burckett could succeed where the abrasive, irrepressible Colrain failed, so narrowly.

The Inchicore club has always had great potential. They should have first and on promising youngsters from the city's densely-populated south-western suburbs. In recent years these players did not get the chance to shine, and now there is a winning team at Richmond Park they will be

happy to identify with the local side again.

St Pat's long-term planning depends on this. Next month he hopes to build up the club's minor teams again, with a couple of 15-year-olds. It will be a prudent move or three prospects a year from our minor squad over the next few years, we'll be doing very well," he says.

Meanwhile, he is concentrating on the fitness of his senior players, and on the team's performance in the Most League of Ireland clubs train twice a week, but Burckett is organising four weekly training sessions until his players are fully match-fit.

"Part-time players just can't last the pace against full-timers for a long time. So we can continue to get 100 per cent effort now, it will be possible to reach the state of complete fitness that can be maintained easily during the winter with gym training," he says.

Although he is reasonably happy with his resources, Burckett may seek some British reinforcements later in the season. He has rightly refused to send away any of his players who have been freed by English clubs since the start of the season, on the grounds that better players than these bargain-basement rejects will be available in a few months.

Such discrimination is commendable. So is the thoroughness with which Burckett approaches his job. He has not made the mistake of over-committing either the amount of work that still has to be done with St Pat's, or the strength of the opposition.

When we were over I was told that the standard was equal to the English Third or Fourth Division," says Burckett, who had spells with Chelsea and Tottenham in the 40 years at West Ham, with whom he won FA Cup and European Cup Winners' Cup trophies. "I've found the standard up to at least the lower half of the Second Division. It could get better, too, if we had a few more players clogging and kicking you get in English football."

## Splat

**Manchester City City ..... 4**      **Tottenham Hotspur ..... 0**

by Mark Neil

SPURS were a beaten team well before the final whistle, Martin Chivers was rarely in the picture, and indeed none of the forwards seemed to have any concern for Bell's presence for the home team gave them a much crisper look, with his acute distribution and the game's pace engaging out the best in his colleagues.

Manchester City recalled international national goalscorer John Aldridge for his first game of the season after injury and with newcomer Kevin Dwyer leading the attack, Bell occupied a midfield role. City swiftly moved into the attack, Mellor had a goal-bound shot blocked and Mellor the rebound. Davies shot wide.

Bell's inclusion soon paid dividends when he put the home team ahead after six minutes. A centre from Doyle was back-headed by Davies and Bell met the ball on the volley, his fierce drive sailed into the net giving Jennings no chance of saving.

City's defence crossed their inter-league minutes later when an lead change of passing by Mellor and Summerbee ended with Mellor's cross being wider. City's defence kept back and Mulvey forced City keeper Corrigan to pull off a superb save at the expense of a corner.

The Londoners gained two further corners in rapid succession before another goal was scored. Spurs were not to be denied, however. A fine cross by Coates just before the interval, when Corrigan punched away another dangerous cross.

Before the interval Tony Went was booked by referee Jack Taylor for showing dissent.

In the second minute Summerbee increased City's lead, raced into an open space and shot past Jennings. Spurs had held the key in the first half but they failed to create chances.

Bell's presence gave City a more compact and confident look, as he was able to control the forwards. Mulvey, playing in a similar fashion for Spurs, had not the same

response from his front line.

Bell again sent Summerbee away down the right wing but his cross was just headed over by Davies. However it was City again in the next minute, Naylor just halting the move. Then a brilliant run by Lee brought another chance for City, his set up a chance for Mellor whose shot went over the bar.

The home team were well in command now and only a fine save by Jennings kept a striking header by Booth saved the day for Spurs. City got the rewards their undoubted pressure deserved in the 50th minute.

Davies headed their third goal after a move started by midfield general Bell and carried on by Summerbee. Davies met Summerbee's cross perfectly and the ball went in off the post.

Spurs could find no answer to the swift raiding city forwards, who were now in the lead. Lee causing havoc, and Mellor spotting in perfectly.

Bell again went close for City when his first time shot from just outside the 16-yard area went narrowly wide.

City went ahead in the 68th minute. Jeffries sent Lee away with a foul and the Englishman made no mistake with a low shot from 20-yards range. Gilzean finished, had a shot at City's goal ten minutes from time, but it was a weak effort and a measure of their inept performance.

**US BASEBALL**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE** — California Angels 4, Detroit Tigers 3; Chicago White Sox 4, Detroit Tigers 4; New York Yankees 6, Detroit Tigers 4; St. Louis Cardinals 7, Boston Red Sox 3.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE** — Pittsburgh Pirates 7, Houston Astros 4; Chicago Cubs 4, St. Louis Cardinals 7, Cincinnati Reds 5.

**Dawson injured**

John Dawson has injured Moseley from a foul ball hit by Moseley for the Birmingham power club will be out of the game for the remainder of a broken hand sustained in training.

THE LAS VEGAS gamblers, who know a trick or two, have come up with a ploy for the gold course. They smear Vaseline on their club faces before hitting right shot, so that the ball won't hook or slice. Splat, goes the ball, right down the middle.

"I'll try it," said good-looking Ryder Oosterhuis, one of our new Ryder Cup players, "but I've got the feeling the ball will just squirm all over the place."

Oosterhuis hit about two dozen

professional conclusions: the  
really had travelled further than  
the clean one but with less rather  
than more control. In fact he  
had shaved, and he had shaved  
because grass lies between the  
mallet and the club, it flies out  
without spin and not only is a  
mercy of cross-winds but  
can be "worked" in the air.  
The Vaseline hair gel goes farther  
and maybe a bit straighter for the  
high-handicap golfer," concluded  
Boosterhuis, "but for the precise  
professional, it's suicide. Besides  
the fact that it's illegal."  
Ost's right, it is illegal  
(Rule 37, 9A; artificial devices)  
but would it that bothers  
gamblers. What we'd like to  
know is whether the use of  
Vaseline-covered ball rolls into a  
question? He's faced with playing  
Scottish-egg.

**NON MURRAY**, who coached Barbara Inkpen to a new British high jump record and a Silver medal in the European Games at Helsinki, levelled a broadside last week at both Amateur Athletic Union and the Women's AAA. The official's replies are in italics.

"We haven't heard a word from them since Barbara got back. Not a word of thanks. Not a 'job well done.' We haven't spoken."

"I think it stuck in their intellect that they didn't pick her up for the Commonwealth Games or form there didn't warrant it. She was straddling jumping them and now she's doing wonderfully with the Fosbury Flop."

"Only four months before the Helsinki Games, I wrote to Margaret Martman of the Women's AAA and asked if Barbara might get money grant money to help her travel from Aldershot to Crystal Palace to train. She didn't even answer my letter." W decided against the grant.

BALL RESULTS

POOLS FORECAST

LEAGUE-DIVISION I										LEAGUE-DIVISION II										LEAGUE-DIVISION III										LEAGUE-DIVISION IV										SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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